

BRITISH TRIUMPH IN TURKEY

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS DESTROY GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Half Week for Germany—Powers Freeze Moroccan Fever—Maybe Peace Talk Is to Save the Kaiser's Face—Taxen, Paupers, Science, Suffrage, Society.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—These are interesting days in the great game of European politics. Important moves are being made week by week—almost day by day—and while they occasion little excitement, they are nevertheless of great importance. Several incidents this week point to changes of unusual significance in the general situation.

First there is King Edward's remarkable message to the Sultan of Turkey. Its terms are almost insulting to that muzzled and almost dethroned monarch, as it recognizes the Grand Vizier as the real ruler of Turkey and the message is a scarcely disguised welcome to the new reform government. This is the sense in which it has been received by the Turkish people, to whom it is really addressed, and it has already accomplished its object. It has been greeted with enthusiasm and it is apparent that British influence in the Ottoman empire has been restored to the paramount position it occupied before it was destroyed by Gladstone.

Germany's favored position in the near East has entirely disappeared. Britain to-day is able to abandon utterly her growing suspicion of the past few years that Germany was secretly endeavoring to stir up the Moslem world against her. This, then, is the first and one of the most important of the effects upon international affairs of that wonderful revolution in Turkey of July 31.

The second incident is the reception by the Powers of the Franco-Spanish note with regard to the recognition of Mulai Hafid. The terms of the note are so completely self-abnegating that its acceptance by all the Powers save Germany was a foregone conclusion. It is difficult to see what grounds the Kaiser can find for criticism, and it is scarcely believed that he will attempt to pick flaws in it. His presumptuous and premature interference in the Moroccan situation was so coldly received everywhere that the impression is gaining ground that he will abandon his recalcitrant attitude. He has not openly intimated that he regards the Algerian agreement as abrogated by the fall of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and unless he does so the official relations of Europe with the new Sultan may easily be adjusted.

WHAT IS THE KAISER'S GAME?

Finally, we have had this week a perfect deluge of peace talk from the German Government. The diplomatic world is frankly nonplussed by it. It is at a loss whether to accept it at its face value or look for some deep purpose underlying it. One almost hesitates to conclude that the Kaiser, finding the moment unpropitious for any attempt to break King Edward's league of peace in Europe, has wisely determined to try instead to put himself at the head of it.

He certainly has it in his power to propose articles of international agreement which would command worldwide support and which would go far toward guaranteeing peace for a long time to come. He could win great credit as the chief champion of peace and he is by no means averse to receiving the plaudits of Christendom. It is too early, however, to attempt to interpret his attitude and some drastic move in his next week may dissipate the rosy optimism which is beginning to be felt in some quarters.

GERMAN TAXES AND BRITISH.

The English papers are paying a vast amount of attention this week to German finances with efforts to prove that the German Empire is likely to rebel against the great burden of fresh taxation which the Reichstag must levy a few weeks hence in order to carry out the great naval programme. It is true that the German national debt has increased during the last twenty-one years of profound peace from \$400,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 and that the interest now costs \$40,000,000.

But the weight of German taxation compares favorably with Great Britain's. Two years ago the German army and navy cost \$4.25 per head of population. The British cost \$7.50. The total revenue from taxation cost the Germans \$4.25 each per year; Englishmen paid \$14.25. The German beer tax is 25 cents, the British, \$1.62. The German spirit tax is 62 cents, the British, \$2.57.

It will be seen, therefore, that Germany possesses large resources in fresh taxation if the people will submit. Great Britain practically has reached the limit unless it shall resort to a tariff.

THE AWAKENING OF SPAIN.

Amid the practically universal commercial depression it is somewhat surprising to find that Spain is the only country in Europe whose trade increased in the first half of this year. The British Board of Trade's report of foreign commerce for the six months ended June 30 shows that exports and imports of every country except Spain declined in that period, while Spain went ahead.

Agricultural machinery, steam engines and mineral manures were most conspicuous among the increased imports, the main improvement in exports being due to increased sales of cheap wines and sherry. The exports of the latter to Great Britain have grown notably since King Alfonso's matrimonial alliance and London agents ascribe sherry's greater popularity to Alfonso's efforts to help its sale. The King has worked hard for sherry, the agents say, and has succeeded considerably. America also is taking a larger quantity.

REGENERATION OF EDEN.

The regeneration of the traditional Garden of Eden is among the possible results of the reformation of Turkey. The Porte, in connection with a big contemplated irrigation scheme, will engage the eminent specialist Sir William Willcocks, whose long services in connection with the Egyptian water system culminated in his taking an important part in damming the Nile at Assuan. Turkey has secured him for a term of five years for a big fee to advise the Government in carrying out the irrigation of Mesopotamia and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

The appointment will give Sir William

the opportunity he has long desired. For years he has been working out a gigantic scheme for restoring the ancient Chaldean irrigation of the country between the Tigris and the Euphrates, frequently visiting this mythical site of Eden. He is convinced that its old time wonderful fertility may be restored with comparative ease. If the scheme is successful it is estimated that enough grain can be grown in the valley of the Euphrates alone to alter the conditions of the world's wheat supply.

WHOLESALE PAUPERISM.

One person in every thirty-eight of the population of England and Wales is a pauper, according to the Government returns on the condition of pauperism on January 1, 1908. The number of casual paupers was then the highest on record and the number of able bodied men relieved at public expense owing to the fact that they were out of work and for other causes showed an increase of 22 per cent. as compared with 1907. One noticeable feature of the report is that far more married couples without children have been relieved than married couples who have children, the figures being 46,944 for the former and 17,485 for the latter.

TRANSMUTATION DENIED.

The Times gives some prominence to a protest from an anonymous scientific writer against the recent descriptions of the magic power of radium in transmuting metals. He asserts that the powers of radium have been vastly overrated. Speculation on the most slender basis of fact has played far too great a part in the inquiries as to its nature, and substances which are supposed to be formed by its transmuting agency have been the product of unbridled, fertile fancy and not of any chemical change.

NEW SUFFRAGETTE RIG.

The latest suffragette fashion is the wearing of "martyr robes," which consist of a white dress adorned with ribbons of suffragette colors. These martyr robes are worn when welcoming prisoners fresh from Holloway jail and when planning onslaughts on the Government.

This week two detachments of prisoners were released. They were greeted by a contingent of fellow workers, fifty of whom dragged their carriage in place of horses. As the last detachment consisted of Scotch prisoners, special Highland arrangements were made, and bagpipes, white heather and much plaid drapery figured in the procession.

Theatrical entertainments pall now-a-days when compared with the suffragette street demonstrations, and the Salvation Army hangs its diminished head.

DOINGS IN SOCIETY.

Society people who made flying trips to London for the Churchill wedding have returned to their various destinations, leaving the town empty except for a new influx of tourists.

Mr. Glasgow has sailed for America, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Chauncey has returned from Marienbad. She left yesterday for Doncaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are spending a week at Claridge's.

Reports from Harry Payne Whitney's shooting party in Scotland state that they are securing record bags.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor have taken a shooting box at Ross-shire, where they have a large party.

Mr. and Mrs. Sponder Clay have gone to Lochaber.

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Gladys Deacon, who spent the summer on the Continent, will arrive in London on Monday for a short stay.

James M. Waterbury, who has been shooting in Scotland on the estate of his son-in-law, Mr. Campbell, arrived in London to-day, where he met Mrs. and Miss Waterbury, who have been touring the Continent. The whole party will sail on Wednesday for New York.

NOT UNDER CHURCH CENSURE.

Denials From the Index of Stories About Rev. Dr. Hanna and "Catholic Review."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an anonymous letter, which was evidently written by a member of the congregation of the Index, denying statements recently printed in New York to the effect that the New York Catholic Review, which contained articles by Catholic priests at Dunwoodie Seminary and by the Rev. Edward J. Hanna of Rochester, N. Y., had been condemned by the papal censor because of the modernist tendencies they displayed.

The letter says the Catholic Review has never been condemned. Neither has any of the articles written by Dr. Hanna, which, according to the writer, have been inspired with the most rigid orthodoxy. The letter concludes with the statement that Archbishop Farley has never shown any more partiality toward Dunwoodie than every Archbishop shows toward his own seminary. The teachers at Dunwoodie, the letter says, are among the most intelligent and clever men in the ranks of the American clergy.

The contents of the above letter were confirmed to the correspondent of THE SUN by one of the consultants of the congregation of the Index. He was especially emphatic in confirming that portion of the letter which refers to Dr. Hanna.

The Weather.

The storm in the north Atlantic was passing yesterday beyond the region of observation. The storm approaching the west Gulf coast was preceded by a rain belt extending inland over Texas north to northern Arkansas and east to the western line of Georgia; heavy rain falling at New Orleans, Mobile and at several points on the coast of Texas. The winds were blowing from the north over Texas toward the storm center some distance off shore. There were a few scattered light showers in southern New York and northern Michigan, due to an area of high pressure over Canada, which was throwing down cooler northerly winds across the Lakes. Fair weather prevailed in all the central and western States and in the Atlantic districts. It was cooler in the extreme Northwest and over the Lake regions and northern New England; elsewhere the temperature showed little change.

In this city the day was partly cloudy; humidity averaged 67 per cent; sultry and warmer; light westerly; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.92; 2 P. M., 29.96.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day and cooler in southern portion; fair to-morrow and warmer in northern portion; light to fresh northeast and east winds.

For New England, fair to-day and cooler in southern portion; fair to-morrow, with rising temperature in the interior; light to fresh north and northeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh northeast to east winds.

For western New York, fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; light to fresh east to north-east winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and cooler in southern portion; fair to-morrow; light to fresh northeast and east winds.

U. S. SOLDIERS SEE FALLIERES

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES MIMIC WAR OBSERVERS.

Sad Ending of San Francisco Girl's Romance With Spirit of Gallic Royalty—Ellen Beach Yaw Has Opera Plans—Art Collectors' Joke on the Louvre.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—President Fallieres received this afternoon the foreign military attachés who have been attending the recent French army manoeuvres. Gen. Leonard Wood, Capt. William S. Guignard, military attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, and Capt. Langhorne and Dorey represented the United States. After the reception Gen. Wood, who has also attended the recent German manoeuvres, told the correspondent of THE SUN that he will go to Spain for the Saragossa celebrations in October, after which he will sail for New York.

Gen. Wood says there was no foundation for the report that he would have to undergo an operation some kind, which was circulated when he began his six months leave of absence. The General said he would like to see more American officers come to Europe every year to watch the army manoeuvres.

Gen. Wood said he hoped the report was true that there would be an increase in the standing army of the United States. He would like to see 20,000 or 30,000 men leave the army every year to enter civil life as reservists.

The marriage romance of the Princess Robert de Broglie, formerly Miss Estelle Alexander of San Francisco, has ended in a scandal. She charges her husband with deserting her and her children and has instructed counsel to sue him for alimony from the day of the desertion, which was two weeks ago. The Princess, who is penniless, says this man, whose devotion to her was stronger at one time than his father's will and who remarried her after her father had their American marriage cancelled, has long made her life unbearable. He absented himself frequently and periodically declared that he was going to return to the music hall stage. Eventually he left her without warning or subsequent explanation. She believes, she says, that he has gone to carry out his idea of living in the more obscure side of the vaudeville world.

The Marquis de Broglie, who is a divorcee, but shall not reply to anything his wife may say. The rupture is not a calculated matter. I have no wish to play the prodigal son. I have made myself an artist and intend to live the honorable free life of an artist. I will do my duty toward my child."

Ellen Beach Yaw will sail for New York shortly on the steamer Bluecher. She says she intends to organize a fresh opera enterprise in New York. She declares that her varied experience in Europe and America has shown her that there are a great many young women with excellent natural voices and perfectly trained who find that there is absolutely no room for their talents on the American grand opera stage, which has the wealthiest support in the world. She will not attempt to rival Oscar Hammerstein or the Metropolitan Opera House, but believes that with the first rate talent which she knows she can command and the financial backing which she has already obtained her scheme should prove self supporting.

It is well known that the Louvre contains many pictures which are not the work of the artists to whom they are attributed. Only one of these forgeries is recognized as such by the Louvre authorities, yet it remains in its place in the English section, flanked by two fine Lawrence portraits. It is labelled "Pont Neuf, by Turner." It was presented to the Louvre by a collector named Groult, who died in 1807.

It was accepted and hung by the authorities, who were fully aware that Turner's brush never touched it, because they feared the displeasure of Groult in case of a refusal to do so, and at that time they fully expected to inherit his fine collection. So sure were they of this that when he died they began clearing spaces for his pictures. It turned out, unfortunately, that the picture was a forgery, and to his own family. The authorities now realize that he played off a joke on them, a practice to which he was much addicted.

Color Speaks at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 19.—Bird S. Coler made a long speech to-night to an audience of about one thousand in Firemen's Hall here. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Central Committee.

50 H. P. Rainier 50 H. P.

"The Pullman of Motor Cars"

The same Rainier "50" which Mrs. Joan Newton Cameo drove for 2000 miles in the Glidden Tour of 1908 with an absolutely perfect score was entered by her in the Long Island Efficiency Contest, September 16th and 17th, carrying five passengers, all women, and again finished without a single penalization.

Another Rainier "50" driven by Mr. L. A. Disbrow also went through this contest with a perfect score.

It is in touring events of this kind, calling for positive reliability, that the Rainier excels, rather than in special races. With 50 horse power it climbs all hills with ease; and with its make-and-break spark, three point spring suspension, ease of control and luxurious body, it is the ideal car for either touring or town work.

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MEN OF THE MARY JUDGE

CLUNG TO IT TILL HELP CAME.

Captain and Five Seamen Taken Off by the Julia Luckenbach After the Gulf Hurricane—Only the Mate Lost—Two Days of Terror—Signal Fire in a Pall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 19.—The ship Julia Luckenbach, Capt. W. J. Connell, which arrived here to-day, brought in Capt. Morris and five of the crew of the schooner Mary B. Judge from Mobile, which was wrecked at sea during the recent hurricane. The Luckenbach picked up the men who were clinging to the top of the poop of the foundered vessel in latitude 26 deg. 18 min., longitude 71 deg. 27 min.

Capt. Morris of the Mary B. Judge tells an exciting story of the hardships of the crew and their brave rescue by the men of the Luckenbach. The Judge left Mobile on August 18 with a cargo of lumber. For almost a month she had calm weather. On September 11, however, the schooner became helpless and was soon dismantled.

On September 14 she sprang a leak and soon filled and foundered. The men lashed themselves to the top of the poop, which was the only thing visible above water. They succeeded in saving a little hardtack and some water, but lost everything else.

They were off the regular course of vessels and were almost hopeless of rescue, but what few pieces of hardtack they had were allotted in such a way as to make them last for several days. To make them last a day was allowed. The gallon of water they had gave out in a single day, but they caught two gallons of rain water, and when rescued had eight biscuits and a gallon of the rain water left.

When the ship foundered the men had eight matches between them. They built a fire as a signal, but this soon went out and then they lost hope. The captain says the sufferings of the men at this time were horrible, owing to the terrible weather, lack of shelter and insufficient food.

On September 16 the men saw the Luckenbach coming along and again made a fire of splinters in a tin bucket. The Luckenbach was a long distance away and they were afraid the fire would give out before she saw them. The Luckenbach, which had gone about 100 miles off her course to escape the hurricane, saw the light, but the captain thought at first that it was a star. The vessel continued to approach and it was then seen that men were clinging to what seemed to be a raft.

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MATTHEW TOWN WIPED OUT?

Hurricane Seems to Have Flattened Down the Inagua Village.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Sibiria, in yesterday's report from West Indian ports, brought thirty black natives of Inagua whom she could not land at Matthew Town, the biggest settlement of the little island, because of the cyclone that sent the barometer away down to 29. The Inaguans were picked up on the downward trip of the ship to load bananas at other ports, and when she came north she expected to land the darkies at their home town, as she usually does in pleasant weather. Capt. Tarnow said it was the worst blow that ever struck him, and that for three days, or from September 11 to September 14, the wind blew with a force that sometimes got up to 100 miles. He was inclined to think that the village of Matthew Town, consisting mostly of huts, had been wiped out architecturally, but he could not tell, as he did not get within four miles of it coming back.

The thirty darkies did not seem to be much concerned over the probable loss of their homes and were not unwilling to proceed with the ship. They will be taken back on the next trip of the Sibiria. Capt. Tarnow said he had not doubt that many Bahama plantations had been destroyed by the storm.

All steamships from the West Indies reported heavy weather in their course. The Parima, three days late from St. Thomas, was driven almost on her beam ends by the blast. Her officers say they never felt the wind blow with such mighty force.

Saks & Company

Monday, September 21st

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The latest reproduction of a Havre Perdoux model. Of fine imported broadcloth in all the newest shades. Long hipless Empire coat, high bodice; skirt has long train.

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A wide variety of designs; of broadcloth and other wool materials, suitable for street or afternoon wear; fashioned in one-piece princess and Empire effects, in the newest shades—including taupe, wistaria, cawaba, stone green, electric and pastel shades. \$25.00 to \$175.00

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for Juniors, Misses and Small Women

14, 16 and 18 years—32, 34 and 36 bust.

Of chevot, diagonal worsted and plain or striped broadcloths, in navy, Copenhagen, smoke, brown, Catawba or black. Satin trimmed. Value 35.00, at 21.00

Tailored Suits for Junior Misses

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years—33, 35 and 37 in. skirts.

Of striped broadcloth or fancy weave chevots. 34-inch coats, in green, brown, navy, wine or Copenhagen. Value 15.00 at 10.75

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